The People's Advocate.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents per Year. PRINCIPLES, NOT MEN; BUT MEN AS THE REPRESENTATIVES OF PRINCIPLES. Price, Five Cents.

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Aug. 2-t

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Sept. 6 tf

A MODEL SUBSCRIBER.

"Good morning, sir; Mr. Editor.
How are your folks to-day?
I owe for your next year's paper;
I thought I'd come and pay—
And Jones is going to take it,
And this is his money here;
I shut down lendin' it to him,
And then coaxed him to try it a year.

And here's a few items that happened—
That happen'd this day in our town;
I thought they'd look for the paper,
And so I just jotted 'em down.
And here's a bushel of russets
My wife picked expressly for you;
A small bunch of flowers from Jennie;
She thought she must do somethin' too.

You're doin' the grass and the bully,
As all our family agree:
Just keep your old goose quill a flippin,'
And give them a good one for me.
And now you are chuck full of business,
And I won't be takin' your time,
I've things of my own I must tend to—
Good day, sir, I believe I will climb."

The Editor sat in his sanctum,
And brought down his fist with a thump;
"God bless that old farmer!" he muttered.
"He's a reg'lar jolly old trump."
And 'tis thus with our noble profession,
And thus it will ever be still;
There are some who appreciate its labor,
And some who never will.

IN MEMORY OF JOHN BROWN.

MEETING AT THE UNION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—APPROPRIATE MUSIC BY THE CHOIR—REMARKS BY SEVERAL OF THE CITIZENS.

[From the Newport (R. I.) Daily News.]

One of the most earnest and enthusiastic meetings that has been held in this city for years assembled last evening in the Union Congregational Church to commemorate the martyrdom of John Brown. The opening prayer by the Rev. M. Johnson was an effective appeal and awakened great enthusiasm. Its officers were the Rev. Wm. H. Thomas, chairman; vice presidents, Rev. Mr. Van Horne, and Messrs. L. D. Davis, Benjamin, Burton, C. T. D Fairweather, Hon. H. N. Ward. Secretaries, Thos. G. Williams and I. C. Chace. The speakers were L. D. Davis, Rev. M. Van Horne, Rev. H. N. Jeter, Rev. M. K. Schermerhorn and George T. Downing. A number of appropriate pieces of music were rendered in an effective manner by the choir of the church, including the John Brown air, and John Brown's favorite hymn sung at his funeral, "Blow Ye the Trumpet Blow." A fine medallion of John Brown decorated with garlands, a piece of sculpture by the distinguished colored artiste, Edmonia Lewis, was suspended from the altar. A cane presented to Mr. George T. Downing by Mr. Vincent Anderson, the father of Osburn J. Anderson, one of the band who went with John Brown to Harper's Ferry, which was made from one of the pikes taken to Harper's Ferry by Brown, was exhibited.

Mr. Geo. T. Downing read a highly interesting biography of John Brown, John Brown's sons and the other noble heroes who went into the gates of death to free their fellow men. Mr. Davis spoke of the character of John Brown, and gave some reminiscences of him in Kansas that were exceedingly interesting, and of how serviceable he was in giving an anti-slavery turn to American affairs. The Rev. Mr. Van Horne said, the English, the French and other nations had their man to whom they pointed, but the American people could point to John Brown as their saint, hero and deliverer. The Rev. M. K. Schermerhorn made a most effective and telling speech, one that seemed to come from an earnest soul. He said he had paid a pilgrimage to the grave of John Brown in the Adirondacks and had sat on the huge rock which marked the spot where John Brown's remains were laid, and thought that though his name was John, there seemed to be an appropriateness in calling him Peter, for he was a rock of truth, of earnestness, of devotion to principle, to an idea that would make the memory of him everlasting. He said it was a mistake to say that the firing upon the flag at Sumpter was the commencement of hostile array by the South in favor of slavery and against the Government; that it was commenced with arms, in Kansas, where John Brown confronted the enemy and made battel against the oppressor; that John Brown commenced the defence, made the good fight at Kansas, and Grant took it up and continued to the surrender at Appomaox. He said it was most fitting that our colored friends should call a meeting here in Newport to be participated in by all, inasmuch as it was in this city where a Newporter, early in the history of the country, even before Garrison raised his clarion voice, made himself felt in his opposition to the enslavement of the colored man. He spoke of the early efforts of Channing, and said that slavery was abolished in form, that its spirit survived, that there still remained forms of oppression in the shape of caste leveled against the colored man, that needed to be crushed out; that he felt that it was his duty to labor for their overthrow, and that his power should be earnestly directed in that direction.

The Rev. Mr. Jeter said that we must see to it that what John Brown gave his life to secure should not be lost by indifference; that we must see to it that the Government be in the hands of the lovers of freedom.

Mr. Geo. T. Downing said that the lesson taught us by John Brown was to stand for the right, to have confidence in our convictions, to fight, if need be, in their defence. He said John Brown taught how strong even a few may be in in the pulling down of iniquity and oppression, if that few presented a united, determined front; he taught the oppressed colored man who had yet to command the respect which is his due, to be more united, to be more earnest; he said that seeing that the Government, for which the people are responsible, was what it should be was a duty which no citizen could evade, that it was appropriate and a duty to erect houses especially devoted to the service of God, but service of God did not commence or end at the door of God's mansion, that the entire universe was God's church, where lessons were taught into which moral obligations extended; and that that professed Christian, who thought his service of God was confined to the meeting-house and who thought that it was not serving God in seeing that we had good laws and good executors thereof, had but a limited idea of his duty to God, of the demands his Maker made upon him. He urged the people to see to it that John Brown be not crucified anew by failing to secure such a government as would see that the spirit of liberty should keep marching on.

A Chance for Fame.

Every now and then somebody somewhere nibbles at the mountain of southern ignorance.

Mr. Goode of Virginia introduces a bill for the benefit of William and Mary College. Mr. Bailey of Tennessee and Mr. Bruce of Mississippi propose to devote the soldiers' bounty to that propose, some one else suggests that the proceeds of the sale of public lands shall be divided among the states according to illiteracy. A member of the Virginia legislature proposes that a committee of that body shall inquire "if there is not some money in the United States treasury, which can be procured to asist in educating the colored people of the South." The Rev. Joseph Cook tells his Boston audience, that "if some plan is not devised to educate the South, another revolution in twenty years is inevitable." Every body admits that the South is fearfully ignorant. Thoughtful men of all parties tremble at the illiteracy of the masses who hold the right of suffrage. Newspapers term with accounts of violence and bloodshed in Dixie's land. The dockets of the United States Courts are loaded with indictments against "moonshiners" and counterfeiters, who, in almost every case are unable to read and write. A revenue officer states that offenses against the revenue laws are usually in proportion to the illiteracy of the region, where these offenses are committed. Travellers in the rural districts of the South are shocked at the almost barbarous condition of the poor whites and Negroes. All admit the evil, but no statesman has yet been found to suggest the true remedy.

The Blaines and Conklings, and all of that class of Republican leaders, are ever ready to expatiate on the lawlessness of the South, and to call for the army to control elections, but what have any of these gentlemen done to induce harmony in our unhappy land or to aid the prostrate south to rise towards equality with her sister States? Southern Congressmen are always holding forth about their down-trodden section, but what have any of them done to improve the condition of their people?

It is evident to all, who will carefully examine this important subject, that we need a "National System of Compulsory Education," which will establish schools throughout the South, free to all. As President Hayes said in Tennessee, "A school-house ought to stand on every hill side, and reason tells us that the doors of this school house should be open to all who wish to enter. Such a school has not yet been seen south of the Potomac, but it is the only school fit for the youth of a Republic. If we are ever to become a united people, working together for the common good of our county, it will be when such a system of instruction shall now shed its beneficent influence own the children of our land.

It seems impossible for the white men of the South, so to overcome their prejudice as to propose such a scheme in Congress, but there is one member of the Senate, from the South, who has given indications that he is able to grasp this great question. Has he the courage to do so? It is said that Senator Bruce once remarked to a friend, that he believed he was the last of his race, who would ever hold a seat in the United States Senate. If this be so will not the Negro Senator undertake a task, which will make a mark upon his time, and cause coming generations to bless his name? "Learning driveth ignorance, fierceness and barbarism from men's minds,"—will not Mr. Bruce call upon the nation to aid in accomplishing this great work in the South? What a glorious record for the "Mississippi Negro," to make that he gained for our fair land this inestimable boom, for which white representatives would not even ask? Let Senator Bruce make this his life-work, and in after ages, a peaceful and prosperous people will build monuments to the black man, who alone in his generation proved worthy the name of Statesman.

ORRA LANGHORNE.

Lynchburg, Va.

Ingersoll on Alcohol.

Col. Robert Ingersoll, who has been denounced infidel, was lately employed in a case which involved the manufacture of ardent spirits, and in his speech to the jury he used the following language:

"I am aware there is a prejudice against any man engaged in the manufacture of alcohol. I believe from the time it issues from the coil and poisonous worm in the distillery until it empties into the hell of death, dishonor and crime that it is demoralizing to everybody that touches it from the source to where it ends. I do not believe that anybody can contemplate the subject without being prejudiced against the crime. All we have to do is to think of the wrecks on either side of the stream of death of suicides, of the insanity, of the poverty, of the destruction, of the little children tugging at the breast, of weeping and despairing wives asking for bread, of the man of genius it has wrecked, the man struggling with imaginary serpents produced by it. When we think of the jails, of almshouses, of the prisons and of the scaffolds on either bank, I do not wonder that every thoughtful man is prejudiced against this vile stuff called alcohol. Intemperance cuts down youth in its strength, and age its weakness. It breaks the father's heart, bereaves the doting mother, extinguishes natural affection, erases conjugal love, blots out filial attachment and blights parental hope, and brings premature age in sorrow to the grave. It produces weakness, not strength; sickness, not health; death, not life. It makes wives widows, children orphans, fathers fiends and all paupers. It feeds rheumatism, nurses gout, welcomes epidemics, invites cholera, imports pestilence, and embraces consumption. It covers the land with misery, idleness and crime. It engenders controversies; it fosters quarrels and cherishes riots. It crowds your penitentiaries and furnishes victims to the scaffold. It is the blood of the gambler, the element of the burglar, the prop of the highwayman, and the support of the midnight incendiary. It countenance the liar, respects the thief, esteems the blasphemer. It violates obligations, reverences fraud, honors infamy. It defames benevolence, hates love, scorns virtue and innocence. It incites the father to butcher his helpless offspring, and the child to grind the parental axe. It burns up men, consumes women, detests life, curses God and despises heaven. It suborns witnesses, nurses perfidy, denies the jury box and stains the judicial ermine.

It bribes voters, disqualifies voters, corrupts elections, polutes our institutions, and endangers the government. It degrades the citizen, debases the legislator, dishonors the statesman and the patriot. It brings shame, not honor; terror, not safety; despair, not hope; misery not happiness; and with the malevolence of of a fiend, calmly surveys its desolation, and unstained with havoc, it poisons felicity, kills peace, ruins morals, whips our national honor, then curses the world and laughs at its ruin. It does that and more—it murders the soul. It is the sum of all villanies, the father of crimes, the devil's best friend, and God's worst enemy."

Origin of Christmas.

The precise date of the institution of the institution of the Christmas festival is involved in obscurity. The origin of Christmas as a religious feast, is ascribed to the decretal letters addressed to Pope Telesphorus, who died A. D. 138. It was at first the movable of Christian festivals, and was confounded with the Epiphany and celebrated by the Eastern churches in the months of April and May. Under the Pontificate of Pope Julius I., 337-352, St. Cyril of Jerusalem urged the importance of making Christmas an immovable festival: and obtained an order from the Pope to make a proper investigation for the purpose of determining the exact date. A conference held between the churches of the East and West resulted in the adoption of the twenty-fifth of December. Gibbon says the festival of Christmas was placed at the winter solstice, with the view of transforming the Pagan Saturnalia into a Christmas festival. It is curious to note that at the present day many of the customs which are observed at Christmas are of Pagan origin, as described by Martial and other Roman authors. The Christmas tree is another example of the power and influence of Chistianity to transform Pagan rites and ceremonies. The Christmas tree, which is of German origin, is simply the symbol of of the tree Isdragil, or tree of life, which figured so conspicuously in Scandinavian mythology. No festival of the Christian church surpasses Christmas in the exemplification of the power and influence of religion. Wherever the Christian may be when this day arrives his heart is moved with that common impulse of joy, peace and good will which the season invokes. The old recall the days of youth, the young are absorbed in the present, the distant wanderer revives kind thoughts of home, and tender recollections serve to render absent friends more dear, and that one touch of nature which makes the whole world kin exhibits its best influence.

The New York Free Press Association.

(Communicated.)

This company recently formed in New York City, having effected a permanent organization, propose giving a grand entertainment on the 22nd of February next, the main features of which will be speaking interspersed with vocal and instrumental music.

At the conclusion of the literary exercises, dinner will be served to the invited guests and patrons of the Association.

Among the former will be eminent representative men of the various professions from different parts of the country, who will address the Association on the need, influence and power of the Press, and other pertinent subjects. Not the least among the novelties of the occasion will be the distribution of specimen copies of the new Journal to be subsequently issued by the Association, the prospectus of which will shortly be published.

The Editorial Staff will be under the management of a veteran journalist, who will bring to the position an experience of a quarter of a century. The members of the Association are wide-awake young men possessed with considerable business capacity and who are evincing a determination to make the enterprise a success. Active measures have already been taken towards securing the material for printing and publishing purposes.

Lippincott's Magazine.

Lippincott's Magazine for January opens with a graphic description of cattle-driving in California, "Sargent's Rodeo," capitally illustrated. Dr. Oswald's account of the Valley of Oaxaca, also finely illustrated, is one of the best of his "Summerland Sketches." "Forty Years Ago; or, Some Past Dangers to American Liberties" is an ably-written article, and a paper on "International Copyright," by Prof. William F. Allen, of the University of Wisconsin, is an important contribution to the discussion of what has at last become a pressing question, and one of general interest. "From the Farm to the Shop" is a graphic and humorous article, by Mary Dean, capital for family reading; an illustrated paper on Spanish Bull-Fights gives a more particular description of this brutal but exciting sport than we have before met with; Lucy H. Hooper narrates the career of the Duc de Morny, the friend and Minister of Napoleon III.; Ouida contributes a Tuscan Sketch, "Umilta," in her happiest manner, and the popular author of "Dorothy Fox" begins a new serial with the taking title of "Adam and Eve." There are several good short stories, and the "Gossip" and "Literature of the Day" are unusually full and varied. The whole number, which begins the new volume, is excellently suited to the season.

Henry W. Chandler, a colored man, was admitted to practice law at the present term of the Circuit Court. It is said that he stood an excellent examination.—East Florida *Banner*.

THE PEOPLE' ADVOCATE.
SATURDAY, December 27, 1879.

J. W. CROMWELL, Editor and Proprietor.

☞All communications and other items intended for publication should reach here Wednesday morning, and local items not later than Thursday morning.

☞If this paragraph is marked with blue it means your subscription is due. Please remit. Address, J. W. CROMWELL,
Box 263

THE ADVOCATE FOR 1880.

There never was a time in the period of our existence when the ADVOCATE had a greater influence, was more widely read and more sought after than now. Though it does not publish one-fourth, or one-tenth for that matter, as many copies as it should, there being hundreds of solvent and chronic borrowers, it is nevertheless growing more and more into popular favor and acquiring a constituency all its own. There may be many positions which it has taken not in strict accordance with current opinion, but the purity of its motives, its devotion to principle and the sincerity of its action have won for it at least the respect of those differing in opinion, and quickened the confidence and support of its friends.

It prides itself in the belief that there is a bright future for that sphere of journalism of which it is the longest representative under one management that has ever been in this District; that with the advance of popular education, the general acquisition of wealth, the representation of the race in the diversified interests and industries of the country—objects worthy of the ADVOCATE'S constant labor, this sphere will widen, extend further, and be more potential.

It, therefore, takes courage and asks its friends to still rally to its cause, first by promptly renewing their own subscription for another year; secondly, by each one obtaining for us the name and money of *at least one new* subscriber for 1880. This will enable us to be more prompt, and present a paper better typographically and otherwise: it will do more—it will help to build up the only office in the District at which colored lads have the opportunity to learn the printer's art or a journeyman to obtain employment.

Our subscription price is *one dollar and fifty cents* a year, invariably in advance. Money can be sent either by *money order* or in a *registered letter*, without risk.

To every subscriber sending on his subscription for one year, or old one renewing and inclosing three cents for postage, we will mail free of charge a handsome steel engraving of Hon. John M. Langston, U. S. Minister to Hayti; to one sending the names of three new subscribers and the money, whether at once or not, a copy of "Lays in Summer Lands" by J. Willis Menard, paper edition; of five subsribers, the cloth edition; and to the gentleman or lady sending us *at one time* the names and money of five subscribers, we will mail a copy of "Music and Some Highly Musical People—a Story of a Musical Race," by James M. Trotter,—a book which has been pronounced the finest work of authorship from the pen of a colored writer. We advise our friends to act at once in this matter. We are determined that the ADVOCATE shall be a welcome and favorite visitor at every cultured fireside of the race throughout the land.

THAT UNCLAIMED BOUNTY.

We contend that the measures now before the committees on Education and Labor, looking to the use of the unredeemed bounty and back pay of colored soldiers and sailors for, the purpose of facilitating and encouraging the education of the colored race in the several States and Territories, have a more important bearing on the future welfare of the colored people of this country than any other matters now before Congress.

It is cause for congratulation, that after a lapse of some fourteen years, Democratic and Republican, Northern and Southern men can approach this question as a vital one to the interests of the nation. We do not only believe that the best results will flow from the use of this fund by a very few institutions rather than from its division among *many* institutions; but we go further: we believe if it go for the *purpose of establishing and maintaining one or more industrial and technical schools – in opening workshops in which our youth can get that systematic and scientific training from which they are now debarred by prejudices of race and the unhealthy restrictions of trades unions* – that the race will receive more practical aid than that indirectly conferred through the education of a professional or literary class. It is folly for the statesmen of the land to ignore the defects of the present system of education which is over-crowding our cities, treading under foot the dignity of labor and making more and more complicated the social problems of the hour. A true line of policy would first consider the true status of the American Negro and his environment, physical and social, and *then* determine what should be done in order to raise him in the social scale.

The masses of the colored people form a large factor in the industrial interests of the country, as laborers both in town and country. From the nature of things but a very small proportion of them, for more than a generation, will reach beyond mediocrity in the higher professions where inherited tendencies and inherited opportunities are important factors in the probabilities of success.

To elevate the race, i. e., the mass of the race, that education must be given which will make them more effective as laborers, make their farming more scientific and in accordance with improved methods; their work as mechanics more artistic.

It seems to us, therefore, that the greatest educational help to the Negro would be that which would better enable him to earn a livelihood.

Higher education, in its best sense is equally indispensable; but comparatively few have the leisure, the inclination or the capability for it. The world, indeed, needs men as leaders in the varied fields of thought and action—doctors, lawyers, scientists, statesmen, and they are invaluable. It is also the duty of of the state to assist in their education, for a people is elevated in proportion to the achievements of their great men; but as long as the masses are groveling in ignorance and superstition, it is the first duty of educators to raise them to the common level of our ideal citizen. This, we opine, will be better accomplished through a scheme of industrial education which can so happily be fostered through the use of this unclaimed bounty fund than from the endowment of academies and colleges.

At the same time we are not insensible to the fact that the demand for the division of this fund and its application to the institutions of learning in the South will be loud and constant. Local influences and prejudices which Senators and Congressmen can not afford to disregard, will prevail over all other considerations, and *demand* a division of this fund. There are two classes: those who contend that it be so distributed as "to reach in the best way the largest number and that wisdom forbids such a dissipation of them (these moneys) as would defeat the end proposed;" the other that "the money should be distributed so as to reach the largest number of the necessitous classes through the medium of those institutions located with reference to the convenience of the general masses of the colored population."

Senator Bailey's bill to divide the money between Fisk, Atlanta, Howard and Straight Universities and Hampton Normal School, represents the first class. Conceding that the fund should be divided, yet not frittered away, still we see no reason why these institutions should be singled out (all of them established under Congregational auspices) to the prejudice of other equally influential institutions—Fisk for the Central Tennesseee College, Straight before Leland University, and if *scholarship* is the thing aimed at, why should Hampton be preferred to the Richmond Institute, unless the necessity for *higher* education be more urgent at the former school? It will strike the careful observer that the selection of these institutions is not accidental. Fisk University has already received the bounty of the American public through the liberal patronage of the Jubilee Singers; Hampton and Atlanta receive the former $10,000 annually, the latter $8000, from their respective state treasuries. Howard University received $10,000 last year from Congress, and posesses real estate valued at several hundred thousands of dollars. Why, by confining the benefits of this fund to to these institutions, should we exclude from encouragement other equally worthy institutions which have not gained notoriety by those ephemeral means not necessary here to enumerate?

There are Lincoln and Wilberforce Universities, institutions, though not located in the South, are doing quite as much for the cause of the higher education of the race as Fisk, Atlanta, Hampton, Straight or Howard. The restriction to the institutions named is manifestly partial, unjust and unfair, and we have no hesitation in saying that we believe this bill will not become a law.

Senator Bruce's measure is more popular; it embraces twenty-two institutions, not more than two from any one southern state, each state being represented with the exception of West Virginia—an oversight.

The bill of Senator Bruce, which represents the second class, is in some particulars superior that of Senator Bailey's—that of the latter pays the principal of the money over to the institutions in order that the interest may be used; that of the former pays over the interest only. Senator Bailey's bill places no restriction upon the use of the fund; that of Senator Bruce limits the use to the paying of instructors—it can not be used for new buildings, apparatus etc.

But beyond these two features which throw such safe-guards around the measure as are desirable, we think this bill while apparently fairer than its rival, yet by reason of its over division is far from perfect.

The truth is, any division to be equitable, must either be proportioned to the colored population of the South, or propotionate to the number of non-claimants each state and section furnishes.

It is manifested unfair to give Louisiana with 54,304 educable youth $950, and Tennessee with 55,602 educable youth $1900; to take the Lincoln Normal School at Baltimore and neglect Storer College; to take Hampton and the Richmond Normal School and neglect the Richmond Institution, the only institution in Virgirnia in which colored youth can obtain an academic education. We think any bill which attempts, in the interest of higher education, to prefer certain institutions to the exclusion will encounter strong local prejudices, if not stubborn, bitter and relentless opposition. We think that the better way would be to create a commission which would have power to dispose of the interest of this fund in aiding meritorous youth in prosecuting their collegiate studies, the number, amount and manner of selection to be regulated by law that is, if the idea of industrial education be neglected.

How many model subscribers have we?

"A chance for fame" is like all other of Mrs. Langhorne's articles,—to the point.

It will be difficult to find a more eloquent passage than that one on Alcohol by Ingersoll, published in our present issue.

We invite special attention to the advertisement of the Orange Judd Co. The subject of Fencing interests every one, and much valuable information on this and many other subjects, with about 900 engravings are to be given in the 39th Volume of the "American Agriculturist." See what the Publishers offer.

The Washington vs. the Washington Pinafore.

Mr. Editor:

I do not often intrude on your valuable space, therefore, you will, I trust, allow me the privilege of offering one or two remarks on the irrepressible "Pinafore"—which like Banquo's Ghost will not down at my, yours or anyone's bidding.

Haverley's C. C. C. Company's "Pinafore" was as you know anchored at the National the whole of last week—the Washington public still (the many comments to the contrary) evidencing their interest in this popularly unequalled creation of Sullivan, by a very fair attendance each night, to follow the extraordinary courtship of the "Merry Maiden and the Tar."

I had the satisfaction of seeing this Company, which has the reputation of being the best in the country, and which is certainly the best in every respect that has been to this city. Their orchestra is by all odds the finest—the pianissimo and crescendo passages being particularly noticable—their scenery and stage appointments beyond anything in the "Pinafore" line that I have yet seen.

On this general platform of excellence I will now attempt a comparative criticism between this company which is reputed the best, and the Washington C. C. Company. Let us see: I shall try and be strictly impartial, it was for this purpose I attended the performance.

The opening scene was not striking, the number of "Tars" being only ten, hence the fine opening choruses which should be rendered with great strength and volume, were here almost overpowered by the orchestra, which although a fine one as I've already said, is certainly too strong for their chorus. In this respect we have the advantage, for besides being fuller, there was more spirit, vigor and dash in our singing, the effect of which was noticeable on the audience and at once won for our Company a hearty reception.

What struck me as an improvement was Ralph's first solo being sung behind the scenes—although I was disappointed at not hearing the "Dutch" Ralph—the substitute was—well, not to good and hardly good enough. They decidedly had the best of us in the admirable manner in which they rendered the women's chorus "Over the Bright Blue Sea." Ours ought to have been good, but wasn't.

The Admiral's song, the trio and chorus which is one of features of the piece, was indifferently well ; the time which is peculiarly marked, was not strictly observed and hence the effect was lost. In this, we by no means lose by comparison.

In the duet between Josephine and Ralph "Refrain audacious Tar," which follows, after the dialogue, was in my opinion the best rendered part for the evening. Here we were surpassed—it was worthy the enthusiastic encore it received.

Now for "Buttercup." I think in voice and acting she comes nearer the mark than any Buttercup I've seen, and her conception and rendition of the character tends largely to the success of this company. She knows what suits her. She threw poor Josephine completely in the shade.

Neither Miss Miller nor Miss Lawrence equals her. She has made it a specialty.

In "Shall we submit? are we but slaves?" a chorus in which we are pronounced conspicuously fine, they discovered weakness. They could not perhaps fully realize the condition and hence the spirit was wanting in the strong protest.

They were not so good in the chorus, "This very night with bated breath" I am sure the Washington C. C. Company could give them a lesson in the singing. The introduction of a genuine Cat o'nine tails and the use the Captain made of it to startle the eloping pair, was what the other company missed, otherwise they had nothing to learn from their rendition. "Fair Moon" as sung by Captain Corcoran was excellent—his voice is a rich baritone and suits the piece better than any we have heard, otherwe prefer Wm. Cole's "make up" and acting the better of the two.

In the duet "Things are seldom what they seem," I think both equally good, but n Josephine's principal solo that follows "The hours creep on a pace," I cannot say the same. The most prejudiced critic who listened to the rendering of this solo by the Josephine's of the Washington C. C. Company and then to the Josephine of this company, could not for a moment but acknowledge the superiority of the former in every respect. This Josephine's higher register was unequal to the test to which it was put in this solo. I do not forgot that this is not the regular Josephine of this Company, although, as this is claimed to be the best Company that has been here, I must criticise it as I find it and treat her as if she were the best.

Dick Deadeye has a better voice than Mr. Benjamin, but we prefer the latter's conception, acting and general "get up" of this character. Benjamin will be found a tough customer to beat.

The Boatswain is not to be compared with Mr. McKinney who is indisputably the best Boatswain that has been on the boards in this city. The party who sung the Boatswain's principal song possesses a finer voice than any we can boast, it is a splendid basso, but he is only a stick in the way of acting.

The Admiral is certainly not an improvement on any that have preceded him—for otherwise, I consider him about the poorest I've seen.

I cannot compare Hebe—certainly not in appearance and acting—"Oh, horror!" Our Hebe of the Washington C. C. Company suits us. The last scene in which Ralph is being taken to the dungeon cell the effect is quite dramatic—a great improvement upon anything we have seen.

And now, Mr. Editor, as I have I fear trespassed too much on your kindness, I will conclude—not however before I make one remark which is this: Could Messrs. Haverly, Ford, Albaugh or ony other enterprising manager, be induced to give this Washington C. C. Company a trial as they are at present organized, with of course the aid of fine scenery and other stage appointments, not omitting a first class orchestra, and could some more of our white friends, as others have already done—forgo for once their predjudice and criticise us as impartially on our merits alone. I am satisfied that I should have many to share my opinion—that the Washington C. C. Company is, on the whole not only not inferior to any Company that has been here, but in many respects with the accessories above referred to, could be made the equal of any in the country.

L. M. ACLOM.

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Hon. J. H. Smyth, United States Minister Resident and Consul General to the Republic of Liberia, who has been spending a few days here in town, returned to Liberia per steamer *Ethiopia* on the 11th inst.—*W. A. Reporter.*

—Societies and Churches desiring local notices of their entertainments and other special exercises in order to ensure the same should send complimentary tickets.

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—THE COMPLIMENTS OF THE SEASON.

☞We call the attention of our correspondents and others to the notice at the head of our columns giving the days on which articles for publication should reach this office.

—Miss Fannie M. Jackson, to whom reference was made in our editorial columns in our last issue, is to speak at the 19th. St. Baptist Church Monday evening Jan. 5th., on "There is POWER in OURSELVES to help OURSELVES." We advise our readers one, and all, to take their neighbors, each and every one with them, for certainly they will hear just the kind of gospel necessary for this day and generation preached in spirit's power. Give her house filled to overflowing. 3t.

Cause and effect.

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Information Wanted.

My son Freeman Clark, was sold by Caleb Clark to Till and Glasgow Cherry, about the year 1857 from Leadville N. C. and sent to Georgia. Any information about him will be thankfully and liberally rewarded. CHLOE CLARK,
Care Old Dominion Steam-Ship, Co.,
tf. Norfolk, Va.

To City Delinquents.

Do not fail to have your subscription money ready for the collector. You expect your paper promptly; be as prompt in paying for it. There is quite a debt hanging over the ADVOCATE, but more than the amount necessary to meet it is due right in this city. Please therefore have your money ready. tf.

—The carnival at the Berean Baptist Church which was opened Tuesday night, is the most artistic elaborate display in its line ever seen here Until last night the weather has been very unpropitious; still large crowds assembled and testified to the highly creditable and artistic manner in which the lecture room is fitted up. One not over—ardent admirer gives it as his opinion that the design as carrfed out would have won very flattering praise at the Centennial, while the cus toms of the Misses who represent the different nations are as picturesque as they are appropriate. It will be continued next week.

(Communicated).

Honor to whom honor is due;
And robbery to whom robbery is due.

I was never more surprised, and mortified with the actions of Christians, than I was on Tuesday the 16th. of December at the Serena Panorama, at Union Bethel Hall. The circumstances are, viz: Mr. Serena offered to the one who sold the highest number of tickets a gold watch; it was premeditated by those who presented it, that a certain lady, a member of the same church and S. S. as myself, should by all means, foul or fair, obtain this watch. Accordingly on the night for the returns which I have above mentioned, this lady and myself were found to be the competitors, and as I half suspected treachery I resolved to have this lady return her number sold and unsold first, feeling quite sure they would not resort to unfair means were I acquainted with it; but I was very much mistaken, for after Miss——reported I also went to report and was followed, to my surprise, by Miss——, and on entering the room I learned that Miss——' report of money and tickets was $28.00 and twenty seven tickets unsold. I said to the lady, also to the secretary Wm. Tromas, I was ahead of her, when I was addressed very roughly by him thus: "Well if you are ahead there is no better way of proving it than by showing up; the lady stated: "Oh! you have got to tell the number of tickets sold." I informed them I had sold $30.00 wroth of tickets. Lady.—"Well, Willie, I will pay over," which nonsensical proposition was agreed to by Willie as though I was sill enough to allow such, and I the victim. When the fact was explained to Mr. Wm. Beckett, Mr. Freeman and others it was not noticed more than to prevent me from paying over this lady, I did not think it just for either of us to pay, after the returns were made, above the other; but as it was allowable for one. I supposed certainly it would have been for both, but O! no it was not right for me, said Mr. B.

What a Christian Spirit! Is there really the like of religion or are we who profess such deluded or as some say are we only excited to such a degree?

May we all be delivered from such examples of Christianity is the prayer of one almost confounded on the subject When the report of tickets was read, to the audience. Miss——had been allowed to put $2.50 to her amount in order to make her above me. As I was $30, she stood $30.50 after altering before my eyes knowing that I knew of the arrangement. I have plenty of proof that before I came near the hall I had the money of 120 tickets, and told five ladies whom I can mention when necessary. I have not rendered, up the money for my tickets nor have I returned any tickets nor shall I, until this daring peice of injustice is investigated and am recognized as the highest bidder. E. F. G. MERRITT.

—During the stay of the emigrants recently quartered in St. Paul's chapel, Rev. Daniel Draper was obliged by the force of circumstances to expend about $40. for provisions, out of the moneys colleted at the church and several small sums that were given to relieve the refugees, This accounts for the absece of several gifts of money by up-town ladies inhis report to Hon. A. M. Clapp.

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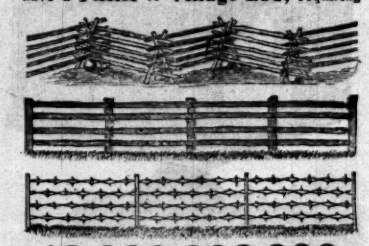
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